

No More Notes or Other Communications Are to Be Sent to Germany; Action of Decisive Sort Is Expected by Washington Before Monday

DE BACA'S HEALTH PROTECTS, VEEDER: MUCH DISLIKED BY REPUBLICANS

Majority in Legislature Restive Under Conditions and Something May Happen at Any Moment.

SELIGMAN'S PRESENCE DESIRED BY DEMOCRATS

Rumors of Attempt to Have Lindsey Assume Acting Governorship Apparently Unauthentic.

(By R. L. D. McAllister, Staff Correspondent.)

Santa Fe, Feb. 2.—Rumors that something is "about to pop" in official circles are heard on all sides in Santa Fe. Up to the present time everything has been peaceful—almost too peaceful to be true—and the feeling that something is due to happen pervades the political atmosphere. There is a vague unrest among officials and politicians generally.

The rumors that are being circulated are for the most part too intangible and indefinite to warrant their publication, but the fact that a situation exists in which almost anything might happen lends credence to them and puts even the most conservative of political observers to guessing how much of truth there is in them. The public need not be surprised at any story that comes out of Santa Fe during the next few weeks.

Attack on Veeder.
There is no doubt that the republicans would like very much to make an attack on Elmer E. Veeder, of Las Vegas, legal adviser to Governor de Baca. If they could see their way clear to make such an attack without running the risk of a firestorm, they are laying themselves open to the charge of attacking the governor while he is sick and under medical treatment of the most delicate nature—Mr. Veeder would find himself extremely busy defending himself.

There is no specific charge against the Las Vegas man, but the republicans feel that he is entirely too close to Governor de Baca for their own good—that his influence is too strong and of such a nature that they are helpless to combat it. The difficulty of striking Veeder without striking the governor at the same time, and the feeling that it would be exceedingly bad politics to strike at the governor under the circumstances that exist at present, combine to cause an excessive republican anxiety.

The Next Move.
What the next move will be is hard to predict. One of the stories heard in Santa Fe is to the effect that the republicans will within the next few days attempt to have Lieutenant Governor Lindsey assume the office of governor on the ground that Governor de Baca's illness constitutes an incapacity to discharge the duties of the office such as, under the constitution, requires the lieutenant governor to take charge. This may be done, for republican leaders here are well known to be in a hurry to get the present time it goes not seem likely.

In the first place, the active co-operation of Washington E. Lindsey himself would be necessary to the consummation of this plan, and, everything that Mr. Lindsey has been doing since he went into office negatives the idea that he would lend himself to a scheme to deprive Governor de Baca of any of the rights of powers of his office. Then again, the scheme, if it should go through, would be extremely hazardous; for it is certain that every personal and political friend of Governor de Baca in New Mexico would resent it and would fly to his support, with the result that the men probably feel the weight of a strong popular disapproval.

Catron in Santa Fe.
The presence of Senator Thomas B. Catron in Santa Fe has lent a certain amount of force to the gossip going the rounds regarding the republican plans, and it is said that Mr. Catron came from Washington in response to urgent telegraphic requests that he give his party associates the benefit of his counsel in the present crisis.

This may or may not be true. Probably it is not. Senator Catron has only about four weeks more of official life left. After that, he will be a private citizen again. The chances are that he is here because he is here—that it served his personal convenience to come to Santa Fe at this time and that he came for that reason alone.

Anyhow, Senator Catron is here, and it is declared that he has counseled taking action to have Lieutenant Governor Lindsey take charge of the executive office as acting governor. Perhaps so. Senator Catron is not infallible. He was defeated for the republican nomination by Frank Hubbard.

The leadership of State Chairman Arthur Seligman is being sadly missed by the democrats in this situation. Mr. Seligman has been absent from Santa Fe for three weeks, is now in Cleveland, and nobody seems to know just when he will return.

Mr. Seligman is diplomatic—much more so than Mr. Veeder—and has the confidence of political friends and foe alike to much greater degree. If there is any man who can stem the tide that seems to be rising and stop things be-

THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, Colo., Feb. 2.—New Mexico: Saturday and probably Sunday fair; not much change in temperature.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:
Maximum temperature, 47 degrees; minimum, 7; range, 40; temperature at 6 p. m., 32; north wind; clear.

fore they get started, it is he, Mr. Seligman, a real leader, and that is just what the democrats in Santa Fe sorely need right now.

SITUATION WELL IN HAND, SAYS MURGUIA

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
Chihuahua City, Mex., Feb. 2.—Gen. Francisco Murguia stated today that his proclamation of amnesty is bringing in increased numbers of Villa followers, who are giving up their arms and returning to civil life. He said he had the situation well in hand.

Local newspapers assert that the discord between Villa, Salazar and Acosta has grown serious and two minor leaders, Prescans and Chavarria, were killed during a quarrel.

GRAYSON'S NOMINATION STILL UNCONFIRMED

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
Washington, Feb. 2.—An effort to confirm President Wilson's nomination of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his naval aide, to be a rear admiral, was blocked in the senate tonight by Senators Lodge and Weeks.

The two Massachusetts senators and others who oppose confirmation, indicated that they would attempt to prolong debate on the subject indefinitely if the democrats continued to press for a vote.

REFUGEES SUFFER FROM COLD AT COLUMBUS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
Columbus, N. M., Feb. 2.—The refugees arriving here suffered greatly from the cold snap on their way out of Mexico, with Pershing's forces. The thermometer at Columbus registered two degrees above zero last night, and people of many nations, men, women and children, sat huddled around the camp fires at the international line waiting for dawn to enter the American side.

U. S. TENDER TAKES ON MANY TORPEDOES

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
Newport, R. I., Feb. 2.—The tender Melville, attached to the destroyer force of the Atlantic fleet, took on a large number of torpedoes today. The Melville will sail tomorrow morning for Guantanamo to join the fleet there.

GERMANY EXPECTS UNITED STATES TO DECLARE WAR

Adverse American Position Not to Change Determination to Inaugurate Submarine Blockade.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
Berlin, Feb. 2 (via Amsterdam to London).—The semi-official Cologne Gazette declares that an adverse American reply to Germany's submarine notification will not change Germany's intention.

"We cannot for a second time," says the newspaper, "have any consideration for alien interests. Our honor and existence are too greatly threatened by the new war declaration of the entente."
The Frankfurter Zeitung discusses the submarine program without enthusiasm.

"Only the most cogent and compelling reasons," says the newspaper, "can have induced the emperor and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg to sanction the measure. Doubtless, there have been negotiations between Berlin and Washington but we are ignorant of their results. It cannot be imagined, however, that there can be any new yielding to American protestations and it, therefore, must be assumed that the imperial authorities are firmly convinced that German strength will be able to hold its own against an onset by the whole world. Whatever America may decide, the German people confront the future fearlessly."

NO TIME TO CONSIDER OTHER PEOPLE'S OPINIONS

London, Feb. 2.—Count von Hertling, the Bavarian premier, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague, in addressing the Bavarian diet, said:

"We know that America will not remain silent under our submarine warfare, but the time for considering other people's opinions has passed, in view of this being the only possible way of bringing the war to a successful end."

"Nothing can stop us from our plan, whatever its consequences."

Chilly Weather in New Orleans.

New Orleans, Feb. 2.—New Orleans had the coldest weather today since 1912. A fall of 30 degrees in twenty-four hours sent the temperature down to 27 above zero.

THE ST. LOUIS TO WAIT WORD FROM LANSING BEFORE PUTTING TO SEA

Two Hundred and Eight Passengers Booked for Europe; Only Fifteen Cancellations Received So Far.

FIVE FREIGHTERS START FOR PROHIBITED ZONE

Holland and Scandinavian Ships Remain in Port, Waiting Instructions From Respective Countries.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)

New York, Feb. 2.—Pending official advice from Secretary Lansing of the state department, President P. A. S. Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine, said tonight that no official announcement could be made as to the sailing of the American line steamship St. Louis, scheduled to leave here at noon tomorrow on her regular trip to Liverpool. Upon being informed that Mr. Lansing had stated in Washington that the line probably would be advised not to send the ship away, he added that naturally he would act in conformity with such a recommendation.

Preparations for the sailing of the ship proceeded today and when the passenger office closed for the night, it was announced that the ship had been booked by 230 persons, with only fifteen cancellations. Of the number now listed, 180 are in the cabin and a large percentage of them are American citizens.

National Institution.
President Franklin emphasized the statement that the American line is a "national institution," having a contract with the United States government for carrying mails to Europe on regular dates.

"The American line," he said, "was organized under the mail act of 1891. It was maintained under provisions of that act and in this crisis, we feel that we must be officially advised of what to do."

When asked if the ship would sail as scheduled, even though the state department did not comply with his request for instructions, Mr. Franklin said:

"That is another matter. I cannot say now what we will do."
It was inferred, however, that an answer from Secretary Lansing with instructions as to the course to follow was expected before the time set for sailing.

None of the British lines has received any new instructions as to the sailing of their ships, local representatives announced tonight. During the day five freighters, one of them an American vessel, left for trans-Atlantic ports. The American ship was the Doehra, for Genoa. Several ships of Great Britain and allied nations, among them the White Star liner Adriatic, are announced to sail tomorrow.

A complete tie-up, temporarily, at least, of Dutch and Scandinavian shipping, was indicated this afternoon by cable instructions received by various lines. The Scandinavian-American line, whose passenger vessel Helig Olav, was held in port yesterday, received word that all sailings of passenger ships had been temporarily suspended.

The Royal Netherlands Steamship company, which has ten vessels in American ports loading cargo, consisted to the Dutch government, has been ordered to hold them in port until further notice. Six vessels owned by the Swedish-American-Mexico line also have been stopped pending further orders.

North Europeans Wait Orders.
The Holland-American line, with the steamer Noordam here loading to sail Monday for Rotterdam with passengers and cargo, was advised that the liner New Amsterdam, their largest vessel, had been recalled and it was expected, officials said, that delayed cables would bring them similar instructions to those received by other neutral foreign lines.

Ships of Holland and Scandinavian countries have for nearly a year been calling at Kirkwall in compliance with the order of the British government for examination and inspection of cargo there. Under the provisions of the German note, as it is interpreted by local representatives, they are barred from going into the indicated war zone, around the British Isles. These conflicting orders have added to the uncertainty and seriousness of the situation.

MARGARET SANGER AND ASSISTANT ARE GUILTY

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
New York, Feb. 2.—Mrs. Margaret Sanger, birth control advocate, and her assistant, Miss Fania Mondell, were found guilty today of disseminating information forbidden by law. They will be brought up for sentence February 8. Mrs. Sanger is a sister of Mrs. Ethel Byrne, who went on a hunger strike, when sent to the workhouse for thirty days after her conviction on a similar charge for her activities in connection with a birth control clinic.

PHILADELPHIA, BOUND FOR IRELAND, REPORTS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
New York, Feb. 2.—A wireless message received here today from the American steamship Philadelphia said that at noon yesterday the vessel was 319 miles west of Fastnet, Ireland, and expected to arrive at Liverpool Monday morning. The message reported "all well."

The Philadelphia's captain sent a wireless yesterday saying the crankshaft of the port engine broke Wednesday. No alarm was expressed as to the ship's safety.

COLORADO APPOINTS INDUSTRIAL BOARD

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
Denver, Feb. 2.—Joel Grantham, John F. Pearson and Dr. C. Burns make up the new industrial board as appointed by Governor Gantner. Notice of the appointments was sent to the senate today. Grantham is from Conejos county, Pearson from Pitkin county and Burns lives in Denver.

Grantham is appointed for the term expiring March 1, 1925. Pearson's term is to expire March 1, 1921. Burns' term is to expire March 1, 1919. All are to hold office from the day the senate confirms their appointments.

Frank S. Hogg, manager of the Pueblo Star-Journal, was nominated to be a member of the state board of corrections by the governor. Other members of the same board whose names were sent to the senate today were Sprigg Shackelford of Gunnison county, and Mrs. Helen L. Grenfell of Denver.

NORWAY TEMPORARILY HOLDS UP MAIL SERVICE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
Christiania, Norway, Feb. 2 (via London).—The regular daily mail service between Norway and England was stopped today while the Norwegian-American line Kristianiafjord, which was scheduled to sail today, is being held for further orders. The Norwegian postoffice is declining to accept mail for the United States as both the direct route and that by way of England is closed.

The shortage of coal has reached a serious stage. There is only a three weeks' supply on hand and it is feared the factories will be forced to close. The municipal commission of Christiania has commandeered all fuel and has put the inhabitants of the capital on rations.

5 PULLMAN CARS GO OVER 40-FOOT BANK IN IOWA

Five Dead Are Taken From Wreck and Many Persons Imprisoned in Sleepers; Casualties Unknown.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
CROMWELL, STATION, Ia., Feb. 2.—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy train No. 12 ran into a broken rail at 10 o'clock here tonight and was wrecked.

Five bodies have been taken from the wreckage and an unknown number of persons are imprisoned in the ruins of five Pullman cars which were thrown down a forty-foot embankment into a ditch. Many injured have been taken to Creston, Ia. One wrecker has arrived and another is on the way. Names of the dead could not be learned.

The engine, tender and smoking car remained on the track. The observation car was thrown from the track but was not ditched.

Lloyd-George Expects to Win.
London, Feb. 2.—"The burden on my shoulders is overwhelming," said Premier Lloyd-George, in responding to a municipal welcome at Cricieth, Wales, his home today, "but I am confident that with the united efforts of us all and with the justice of our cause we shall confound the devices of the wicked one."

Texas to Remain Wet.
Austin, Tex., Feb. 2.—Sukcession of statewide prohibition to Texas voters was defeated in the lower house of the legislature today. By agreement, the defeated measure was spread of the journal and this may be called up again later.

Every Precaution Is Taken to Guard Port of New York; German Vessels Refuse to Permit American Inspection

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
New York, Feb. 2.—Upon the receipt of special instructions from Washington, Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port, conferred today with representatives of the department of justice and the New York police. None of those who attended the conference would discuss questions relating to a "possible emergency" were talked over.

Mr. Malone has increased his force of dock guards and special inspectors until he now has more than 1,200 men under his command. Harbor police boats and four tugs of the coast guard outer service, under command of the collector, are at their docks, with steam up and their crews sleeping on board.

It was learned that the command-

WHOLE COUNTRY RESENTS ATTACK UPON HONOR OF UNITED STATES

Administration Is Gratified Over Attitude Expressed by Newspapers, Big and Little, Throughout Nation.

GERMANY IN DARK AS TO AMERICAN PURPOSE

Ambassadors Have General Instructions as to Warning Citizens to Seek Safety in Case of War.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)

Washington, Feb. 2.—The administration officials not gratified and surprised at what they interpret as a practically unanimous opinion of the country on the situation so unexpectedly precipitated by Germany's submarine warfare declaration. Not only nearly all of the large metropolitan newspapers, but also the small country papers, are declared to accept as a basic principle the belief that America's interests and honor have been attacked.

One official said today that this viewpoint, which had been awaited before any announcement was made, had a great effect on the formation of a decision. The administration is known to feel that while the German announcement justifies any action that would be wise to avoid, the administration could not forego public opinion.

Not to Sail.
European sailings of all ships flying the American flag should be postponed temporarily, according to the opinion of the state department. Secretary Lansing, in announcing that a message to this effect had been sent to the International Mercantile Marine, in regard to the sailing of the American steamer St. Louis for England tomorrow, was emphatic in saying that no orders had been issued against her sailing, but that the opinion of the department had been given. The decision of the country in the broader issue of the controversy with Germany.

The state department feels that the sailings of vessels, the departure of Americans from Germany, and the safe passage of other Americans across the Atlantic should for the moment be left entirely to the discretion of the individuals concerned on their personal judgment of the situation. Wherever possible, however, it is expected that the ship will be taken until the formal decision of the country on the whole issue has been announced. All the smaller collateral incidents relating to this larger issue then will fall into line. No long delay is expected.

Germany in the Dark.
Germany is understood by officials here to be in the dark as to America's probable position. Not until the American course has been formally announced at home, it is understood, will Germany receive her answer. No hints, intimations or indirect messages will be conveyed. Many cablegrams have been exchanged between the state department and Ambassador Gerard since the German pronouncement, it is stated, but none of the information has gone further. Especially is the ambassador being fully informed as to the state of public opinion in this country.

American diplomats abroad are under standing instructions, it is developed today, to warn Americans at any time that it may be necessary for them to leave a belligerent country. On that ground, it is understood, the state department will not issue a formal notice through Ambassador Gerard for Americans to leave Germany before the situation has become utterly hopeless. Until then, the ambassador is expected to keep them fully enough informed of developments, and perhaps to add his personal opinion, to guide them in a wise decision. There are estimated now to be about 3,000 American citizens in Germany, of whom about three-quarters are former Germans.

A similar situation prevails with Americans in France and other en-

The Day in Congress

SENATE.
Met at 11 a. m.

Agreed to vote Monday afternoon on re-passage of the vetoed immigration bill.

Bill for immediate construction of 100 submarines introduced by Senator Poinsett.

Senator Shafroth proposed resolution to urge president to negotiate international labor tribunal treaty with other nations for settlement of disputes.

Adopted resolutions directing attorney general to investigate operations of New York cotton exchange.

Resumed debate on water power bill.

Land aside water power bill and began debate on annual agricultural bill. Rescued at 6 p. m. to 8 p. m.

Reconvened at 8 p. m.

Passed miscellaneous bills. Rescued at 11 p. m. to 11 a. m. Saturday.

HOUSE.

Met at noon.

Began debate on naval appropriation bill.

Postoffice committee arranged hearing next Wednesday on senate bill prohibiting newspaper hearing. Biquor advertisements from being mailed into dry territory.

Passed senate's Alaska prohibition bill.

Disagreed to senate amendments to Indian and legislative and executive appropriation bills.

Secretary Baker asked for additional deficiency appropriation of \$11,613,000 for army and national guard. Adjourned at 1:50 p. m. to 1 a. m. Saturday.

tents and neutral European countries. The situation will be kept as fully before them as possible, in order that they may base their judgment on the facts.

Delays Neutral Shipping.
The German declaration is thought to have had the immediate effect expected in the temporary stopping of much neutral shipping. The United States is advising against American vessels leaving its ports; Holland has provisionally prohibited her merchantmen from going out; Norway has, for the time, prohibited her vessels to sail.

Germany has suggested to ship owners that they first ask official advice. Thus, for the time being, ships of those nations will hold to harbor.

These postponements of sailings, however, are admittedly only temporary. Pending action on the main issue involved. When the various nations have decided whether they will accept or fight the German prohibitions, it is understood that new suggestions will be sent out by the various governments concerned. What Spain is doing is unknown here, though press reports show that Premier Romanones, while negotiating with the German ambassador as to the safety of Spanish vessels, and the preservation of the joint export trade, has announced rather equivocally to the cortex that the army and

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10 DEAD TAKEN FROM DEBRIS OF TWO TENEMENTS

Known Injured Number Twenty-one; Missing Persons Placed at Twenty-four; Uninjured Twenty-two.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)
Chicago, Feb. 2.—While more than 100 men worked tonight over the smoldering, ice-covered ruins of the West Side tenement house here which was wrecked by an explosion early today, these results had been established. The known dead numbered 10, injured, 21; missing, 24, and the rescued uninjured, 22.

The tenement, located in the heart of the West Side ghetto district, contained, at the time of the explosion, sleeping men, women and children variously estimated at between eighty and ninety.

Twenty-four hours more, at least, according to Fire Marshal O'Connor, would be necessary to clear away the mass of debris and ice in order fully to determine whether there are others in the ruins. Late today firemen said they heard moaning under portions of the ruins which could be reached, and as a result five persons were taken from the spot. It is believed there are about a dozen others beneath the mass of ice and debris.

MILLION TONS MONTH TORPEDOED, IS AIM

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)

Berlin, Feb. 1 (via London, Feb. 2).—Expectations expressed in unofficial circles here that, as a result of the unrestricted submarine campaign, the amount of tonnage sunk each month can be increased to about 1,600,000 tons, are based upon available figures showing the total amount of British tonnage, which is estimated at 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons.

Three Steamers Defy Kaiser.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 2.—Three ships sailed from Philadelphia for ports in or near the war zone. They are the British steamer W. L. Radcliffe, for Gibraltar for orders; British steamer Cardiff Hall, for Plymouth, England; Swedish steamer Boden, for Narvik, all freighters.

PRESIDENT FIRM IN PURPOSE TO SUSTAIN RIGHTS OF THIS NATION

Holds Long Conference With Cabinet and Then Goes to Capitol to Exchange Views With Senators.

BERNSTORFF LIKELY TO GET PASSPORTS TODAY

Officials and Lawmakers Are United in Opinion That Time for Negotiations Has Now Passed.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE.)

Washington, Feb. 2.—The submarine crisis swept out toward the point of action, yet unannounced, but with every indication of far-reaching decisions at today's cabinet meeting at which members agreed the United States could not brook such interference with American rights as is threatened by the German declaration. President Wilson, after conferring with the cabinet more than two hours, hurried to the capitol to confer with Chairman Stone of the foreign relations committee, whom he previously had promised to consult before breaking off diplomatic relations.

All the cabinet members, sworn to secrecy, refused to discuss the session. One gave an intimation of its nature by saying:

"The very near future will develop something very, very serious."
The only announcement from the White House came in this brief statement:

"The president and the cabinet thoroughly canvassed the situation, but there is nothing to announce."

Secretary Lansing, in reply to requests for advice from the International Mercantile Marine, will notify the company he thinks it better for the American liner St. Louis not to sail tomorrow or until the issue is decided.

To Sever Diplomatic Relations.
It was believed on every hand that the cabinet had decided there was nothing else to do than sever diplomatic relations.

The president was asked if he contemplated addressing congress.

"Oh, that was not discussed at all." "The president was very careful not to state specifically what he had in mind," said Senator Overman.

Senator Fletcher said the president had, as yet, done nothing, but came to seek advice of senators as to what he should do. He said it was not clear in the president's mind whether the American government should proceed on the assumption that Germany, having made pledges of good faith, would stand by those pledges and not take any action until Germany violated them; or whether summary action should be taken in the face of a note which announced at 10 o'clock one day that Germany would begin unrestricted warfare at midnight.

No More Letters to Germany.
Senator Fletcher said the sentiment of all present was that no more communications should be sent to Germany, whatever course is pursued. He said many senators favored breaking off relations, but he added that it would not be correct to say that the majority favored it immediately.

Three propositions, it was said, were discussed in the conference. They were: To break off diplomatic relations with Germany and give Ambassador Bernstorff his passports tomorrow.

To wait until some overt act had been committed against the rights of the United States by Germany before taking any action.

To re-define this government's position in the light of Germany's ruthless submarine campaign.

By Act Before Monday.
An hour after the president's conference with senators at the capitol, a senator said the president had left them with the suggestion that there should be a night's reflection and action by word or deed before Monday.

It was learned that Senator Stone, chairman of the foreign relations committee, and Senator Lewis of Illinois, felt no immediate breach with Germany should be justified; that the course to be taken was to stand on the assumption that Germany did not intend to imperil American citizens or property, but that the very first act against the United States should be the signal for the rule of law.

"There was general discussion of all these plans," said another senator. "But in my judgment the opinion of the majority was to break relations at once and give Bernstorff his passports tomorrow."

Crisis Most Serious.
President Wilson's every action throughout the day was predicated on his belief that the United States faces the most serious crisis in its history. He chose the course of seeking the advice of other men to compare with his own opinions. The overwhelming sentiment from those he consulted was in favor of a break in relations. Only the time and method were questions of difference. But even after his long talk with the senators, he returned to the White House to give further consideration to the problem.

One of the thoughts in the minds of the president and his advisers is